

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 8, paragraph starting on line 25 to page 9, line 3:

Fig. 2 shows the relationship between these four types of powers of the mobile station and base station. That is, Fig. 2 shows the relationship between an arbitrary mobile station X, an Xth upstream propagation path 204_{Xn} 204_{Xu} , an Xth downstream propagation path 204_{Xd} , and the base station.

Page 12, paragraph starting on line 18 to line 23:

With respect to the first mobile station,

base station transmission power $P_{tb1} = +20$ dBm

base station reception power $P_{rb1} = -90$ dBm

With respect to the second mobile station,

base station transmission power $P_{tb2} = +30$ dBm

base station reception power $P_{rb2} = -90$ dBm

Page 14, paragraph starting on line 11 to line 25:

A case in which the receiver 213 of the base station 202 fails and as a consequence all the reception levels of the base station 202 lower by 10 dB will be explained below. In this state, all the first to Nth mobile stations 203_1 to 203_N are normal. Under the assumption, all the reception powers from the first to Nth mobile stations 203_1 to 203_N detected by the base station 202 lower by 10 dB. However, these reception powers are not always equal even when the receiver 213 of the base station 202 is normal. Therefore, it is impossible to determine, from information indicating the detected reception powers, whether the level of the

receiver-~~225~~ 213 has lowered or the input signal levels of signals transmitted from the first to Nth mobile stations 203_1 to 203_N have lowered.

Page 15, paragraph starting on line 22 to page 16, line 2:

The comparison of equations (3) with equations (2) shows that in all the first to Nth mobile stations 203_1 to 203_N , the upstream signal propagation loss increases by 10 dB from the downstream signal propagation loss. Consequently, it is determined that the gain of the receiver ~~225~~ 213 of the base station 202 lowers by 10 dB, i.e., the receiver ~~225~~ 213 alone has failed.